

Food and Drug Administration, HHS

§ 556.560

ormetoprim in the edible tissues of chickens, turkeys, ducks, salmonids, and catfish.

[51 FR 18884, May 23, 1986]

§ 556.495 Oxfendazole.

Cattle: A tolerance is established for total oxfendazole residues in edible cattle tissues based on a marker residue concentration of 0.8 part per million (ppm) fenbendazole in the target liver tissue. A fenbendazole concentration of 0.8 ppm in liver corresponds to a total safe concentration of oxfendazole residues of 1.7 ppm in liver. The safe concentrations of total oxfendazole residues in other uncooked edible cattle tissues are: muscle, 0.84 ppm; kidney, 2.5 ppm; and fat, 3.3 ppm. A tolerance refers to the concentration of marker residue in the target tissue selected to monitor for total drug residue in the target animal. A safe concentration is the total residue considered safe in edible tissue.

[55 FR 46943, Nov. 8, 1990]

§ 556.500 Oxytetracycline.

(a) *Acceptable daily intake (ADI).* The ADI for total tetracycline residues (chlortetracycline, oxytetracycline, and tetracycline) is 25 micrograms per kilogram of body weight per day.

(b) *Tolerances.* Tolerances are established for the sum of tetracycline residues in tissues of beef cattle, beef calves, nonlactating dairy cattle, dairy calves, swine, sheep, chickens, turkeys, catfish, lobsters, and salmonids, of 2 parts per million (ppm) in muscle, 6 ppm in liver, and 12 ppm in fat and kidney.

[63 FR 57246, Oct. 27, 1998]

§ 556.510 Penicillin.

Tolerances are established for residues of penicillin and the salts of penicillin in food as follows:

(a) 0.05 part per million (negligible residue) in the uncooked edible tissues of cattle.

(b) Zero in the uncooked edible tissues of chickens, pheasants, quail, swine, and sheep; in eggs; and in milk or in any processed food in which such milk has been used.

(c) 0.01 part per million in the uncooked edible tissues of turkeys.

[40 FR 13942, Mar. 27, 1975, as amended at 43 FR 32749, July 28, 1978]

§ 556.515 Pirlimycin.

A tolerance is established for residues of parent pirlimycin (marker substance) in cattle liver (target tissue) of 0.5 part per million and in milk of 0.4 part per million.

[58 FR 58486, Nov. 2, 1993]

§ 556.520 Prednisolone.

A tolerance of zero is established for residues of prednisolone in milk from dairy animals.

§ 556.530 Prednisone.

A tolerance of zero is established for residues of prednisone in milk from dairy animals.

§ 556.540 Progesterone.

No residues of progesterone are permitted in excess of the following increments above the concentrations of progesterone naturally present in untreated animals:

(a) In uncooked edible tissues of steers and calves:

- (1) 3 parts per billion for muscle.
- (2) 12 parts per billion for fat.
- (3) 9 parts per billion for kidney.
- (4) 6 parts per billion for liver.

(b) In uncooked edible tissues of lambs:

- (1) 3 parts per billion for muscle.
- (2) 15 parts per billion for fat, kidney, and liver.

[49 FR 13873, Apr. 9, 1984]

§ 556.550 Propylparaben.

A tolerance of zero is established for residues of propylparaben in milk from dairy animals.

§ 556.560 Pyrantel tartrate.

Tolerances are established for residues of pyrantel tartrate in edible tissues of swine as follows:

- (a) 10 parts per million in liver and kidney.
- (b) 1 part per million in muscle.